The Argus
Will be Published Every Wednesday,
IN THE OLD ARGUS BUILDING,
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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Dec. 23, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 335 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	245PM	700AM	220AM	130PM
Rochester	417 "	830 "	347 "	810 "
N. Brighton	427 "	840 "	..... "	321 "
Enon	512 "	932 "	445 "	407 "
Columbiana	550 "	1016 "	..... "	445 "
Salem	620 "	1047 "	552 "	512 "
Alliance	715 "	1150 "	655 "	615 "
Canton	805 "	1250PM	744 "	703 "
Massillon	826 "	115 "	808 "	728 "
Orrville	906 "	200 "	850 "	800 "
Wooster	938 "	235 "	925 "	835 "
Loudonville	1040 "	346 "	1022 "	936 "
Mansfield	1137 "	446 "	1112 "	1025 "
Crestline Ar	1215AM	530 "	1145 "	1100 "
Crestline De	1240 "	620 "	1220PM	700AM
Bucyrus	110 "	650 "	1248 "	738 "
U. Sandusky	151 "	730 "	125 "	823 "
Forest	228 "	801 "	154 "	857 "
Lima	355 "	918 "	305 "	1021 "
Delphos	435 "	953 "	337 "	1102 "
Van Wert	505 "	1021 "	405 "	1137 "
Fort Wayne	650 "	1150 "	540 "	120PM
Columbia	734 "	1235AM	623 "	208 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	825 "	130 "	711 "	301 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	925 "	235 "	807 "	405 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	1050 "	415 "	935 "	548 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill.C.RR.Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
R.Isl.RR J'n.	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1250PM	620 "	1130 "	800 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	440AM	720AM	335PM	1020PM
R.Isl.RR.June	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C.RR Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	688 "	905 "	521 "	1254AM
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	829 "	1035 "	720 "	257 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	940 "	1133 "	817 "	420 "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Columbia	1040 "	1219PM	904 "	527 "
Fort Wayne	1145 "	125 "	1005 "	700 "
Van Wert	119PM	232 "	1118 "	824 "
Delphos	145 "	308 "	1148 "	900 "
Lima	219 "	333 "	1217AM	935 "
Forest	356 "	449 "	125 "	1100 "
U Sandusky	431 "	508 "	151 "	1133 "
Bucyrus	522 "	538 "	225 "	1218PM
Crestline Ar	600 "	605 "	255 "	1250 "
Crestline De	615AM	625 "	315 "	180 "
Mansfield	656 "	657 "	343 "	200 "
Loudonville	750 "	746 "	425 "	245 "
Wooster	850 "	835 "	508 "	332 "
Orrville	920 "	906 "	530 "	357 "
Massillon	1000 "	942 "	600 "	430 "
Canton	1020 "	1003 "	616 "	448 "
Alliance	1125 "	1100 "	715 "	545 "
Salem	1207 "	1132 "	744 "	620 "
Columbiana	1233PM	1156 "	..... "	645 "
Enon	122 "	1232AM	838 "	727 "
N. Brighton	217 "	..... "	..... "	808 "
Rochester	225 "	125 "	921 "	820 "
Pittsburgh	340 "	230 "	1025 "	930 "

Erie and Pittsburg Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 6:45 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 6:00 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:30 a.m.

New Castle and Pittsburg Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 7:00 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 9:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:20 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Dec 24, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	235PM	....	330PM
Euclid street	831 "	246 "	....	341 "
Hudson	935 "	340 "	....	500 "
Akron	....	....	....	....
Orrville	....	....	....	....
Millersburg	....	....	....	....
Ravenna	1010 "	415 "	....	536 "
Alliance	1110 "	500 "	....	630 "
Bayard	1144 "	539 "	....	....
Wellsville	120 PM	705 "	....	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	845AM	445PM	....	....
Bayard	1017 "	615 "	....	....
Alliance	1125 "	644 "	700AM	....
Ravenna	1214PM	728 "	749 "	....
Millersburg	....	....	....	....
Orrville	....	....	....	....
Akron	....	....	....	....
Hudson	1246 "	803 "	827 "	....
Euclid street	147 "	904 "	932 "	....
Cleveland	200 "	915 "	945 "	....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellaire	430PM	610AM	1040AM	....
Bridgeport	440 "	625 "	1050 "	....
Lagrange	....	721 "	1139 "	....
Steubenville	555 "	743 "	1158 "	....
Wellsville	725 "	835 "	140PM	700AM
Smith's Ferry	747 "	907 "	202 "	735 "
Beaver	820 "	940 "	230 "	828 "
Rochester	830 "	950 "	240 "	835 "
Pittsburgh	940 "	1105 "	350 "	955 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210PM	435PM	615AM	330PM
Rochester	323 "	545 "	720 "	445 "
Beaver	....	556 "	738 "	455 "
Smith's Ferry	401 "	631 "	807 "	544 "
Wellsville	450 "	725 "	840 "	620 "
Steubenville	555 "	828 "	950 "	....
Lagrange	....	840 "	1010 "	....
Bridgeport	707 "	927 "	1112 "	....
Bellaire	720 "	940 "	1125 "	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 6.50 a m	Bayard, 9.55 p m.
Bayard, 11.45 a m,	N. Philadel. 2.35 P.M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

S. J. BLACKMORE

(At No 24 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Hats, Caps, and Ladies' Furs.

Beaver County Trade Solicited.

November 14, 1866.–3mos.

The Progressive Teacher.

Read before the Teachers' County Institute at Darlington.

BY MISS ANNA E. M'MINN.

The teacher is defined to be one who imparts knowledge, informs, instructs. To the teacher is confided the cultivation of the immortal minds of youth. For the position is required a combination of qualities not inferior to him who fills the most sacred position—the minister of the gospel. Teachers are sculptors on minds susceptible of having incisions, deep and lasting, carved upon them. Our ministers, statesmen, orators, authors, doctors, lawyers and editors are monuments showing forth the workmanship of teachers who were alive to their duty. On the other hand we might go to the gloomy pestilential prisons in our land, and perhaps many who are confined within their grated windows and strongly bolted doors, would trace their career of crime to wrong impressions and principles received from teachers. How solemn the thought, when surveying the children seated in a school-room, to reflect that they are to be the men and women of the future; that they only await the teachers directing care ere they go forth to make a decisive mark in life; that in a few short years they are to be the important actors in perpetuating the civil religious and literary privileges which we enjoy, or, if not properly trained, in spreading broadcast those pernicious influences which proceed from ignorance, insubordination and idleness. When the position of teacher is of such vast importance, the duties to be performed so many, and the influences so mighty and lasting, should not the responsibilities be well weighed, every opportunity and means of improvement employed, to qualify and prepare for the position? Should they not

"Be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still persuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Duty points with outstreched finger to action high and noble. All is action, motion, progress, and none can stay it or mark its limits,—none so bold as to make the vain endeavor. Shall teachers, whose work is so great, linger or falter in the race?

"He fails alone who feebly creeps;
He wins who dares the heroes march."

Time is short and speeding, the years in which to work are short and few, improve then each passing moment. Teachers should place a standard high, and then make a constant and persevering effort to approximate the mark; their motto: "onward and upward."—Yet to aquire perfection in a teacher would be to demand more than can be accomplished in this world. Model school teachers are a rare commodity. It would require the long life of Methusalah, the wisdom of Solomon, and the patience of Job, to make model teachers; and and even then it is to be presumed they would be few and far between. Because teachers cannot become perfect is no excuse for a lifeless attention to business. All the space between us and perfection is given in which to improve. Every effort, every step in progress diminishes this intervening space. The standard of qualifications requisite in a teacher, is being gradually raised,—so gradually that with a due attention to business, all teachers might reach it. Should those who have not energy, perseverance and a desire to keep pace with the progress of the age, receive certificates of qualification from the Superintendent? His duties to himself as a citizen of a free republic; his duties to those for whom he labors, demand that he admits only those who are moral energetic and progressive. How often we hear candidates for certificates say, after examination, "Mr. Reed you must overlook my failure to-day, I knew the answers to all those questions you asked me very well, was up last night, or, perhaps, was frightened."—Now would not Mr. Reed be justifiable in saying to such "We have an elevation to which we wish you not only to aspire, but reach, and until you arouse your ambition, increase your store of knowledge, and learn to think. I shall refuse you a passport to the profession." Many suppose that any one is capable of teaching small children, no difference how ordinary the qualifications. The State Superintendent, in an address in Allegheny city, some time ago, said that this is a lamentably mistaken idea; that a teacher of small children should possess even more knowledge than that of larger ones. There are many ways for teachers to increase their store of knowledge,—such as an attendance at institutes, reading standard works on teaching, and visiting the schools of others. The road to success is open to all; why then be contented to be a mere drone in the profession. There are some obstacles to be overcome it is true, but perseverance will conquer. An expenditure of all the time, is very essential to success, but the wages generally will not admit this. Money is a great motive power and perhaps were the Wages raised to a standard as high as that of qualifications, teachers would be more active and efficient.—Why they do not progress more rapidly is indeed wonderful, why they teach at all is even more wonderful, when they might engage in other things more reaumerative. School teaching is that on which many females are dependent for a livelihood; and the State and County Superintendent say they teach quite as well and in many cases more successfully than males; why, then, should not the schools be intrusted entirely to them? Just last night Mr. Reed said that, in his opinion, the schools would be in better condition if taught only by well qualified females. A school director who was present heartily coincided, and said also, that he believes they possess more knowledge. They agreed that it is prejudice which keeps them in the back-ground. Cannot this be overcome? Intellect is measured by its achievements, and achievements are estimated by their difficulties. Perhaps then, a resolute determination to succeed, together with an interest in all matters pertaining to the profession may overcome it, and lead to final success. A desire, strongly felt, and clearly manifested to do good, and an unwearied exertion to instruct and dicipline pupils, will fit them, when called upon, to act well their part in life, and win for teachers unfading laurels. Then

"Mount up the heights of wisdom,
And crush each error low;
Keep back no words of knowledge,
That human hearts should know.
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy lord;
And then a golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward."

"DAR ar," said a sable orator, addressing his brethren, "two roads to dis world. De one am a broad and narrow road, dat leads to perdition; de oder a narrow and broad road that leads to sure destruction. "If dat am de case," said a sable hearer, "dis cul lud individual takes to the woods."

"I wish you would not give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer, who had an outstanding bill against him. "And I wish you wouldn't give me such a long wait for mine," said the grocer.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

President Lincoln and Hon. A. H. Stephens--Highly Interesting Correspondence Relative to Mr. Stephens' Speech Before the Georgia Legislature.

The National Publishing Company has just issued a work entitled "Alexander H. Stephens, in public and private, with Letters and Speeches, before, During and since the War," by Henry Cleaveland. In it we find the following exceedingly interesting correspondence, which has never before been published. Mr. Cleaveland says: "We are informed by Mr. Stephens that no person had ever seen the letters of Mr. Lincoln to him until since his return from Fort Warren in 1865, except his Private Secretaries. The 'For Your Own Eye' of Mr. Lincoln has been sacredly observed, as far as possible, so long as it was deemed at all necessary or proper." The letters are as follows:

FROM MR. LINCOLN TO MR. STEPHENS.

Springfield, Ill, Nov. 30, 1860.

Hon. A. H. Stephens—My Dear Sir: I have read in the newspapers your speech recently delivered, I think, before the Georgia Legislature, or its assembled members. If you have revised it, as is possible, I shall be much obliged to you if you send me a copy.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

FROM MR. STEPHENS TO MR. LINCOLN.

Crawfordville, Ga. Dec. 14, 1860.

My Dear Sir: Your short and polite note of the 30th ult., asking for a revised copy of the speech to which you refer, &c., was not received until last night. The newspaper report of the speech has been revised by me. The notes of the reporter were submitted to me, and corrected to some extent before being bublished but not so thoroughly as I could have wished. The report was substantially correct. If I had had any idea that it would have been so extensively circulated as it has been, and been republished in so many places throughout the country as it has been, I should have prepared a copy for the press in the first instance. But I had no such thought, and therefore let the report go as it did. There are several verbal inaccuracies in it but the main points appear sufficiently clear for all practical purposes. The country is certainly in great peril, and no man ever had heavier or greater responsibilities resting upon him than you have in the present momentous crisis.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
HON. A. LINCOLN, Springfield, Ill.

REPLY OF MR. LINCOLN.

[*For your own eye only.*]

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 22, 1860.

Hon. A. H. Stephens—My Dear Sir: Your obliging answer to my short note is just received, and for which please accept my thanks. I fully appreciate the present peril the country is in, and the weight of responsibility on me. Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican Administration would *directly* or *indirectly* interfere with their slaves, or with them about their slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears. The South would be in no more danger in this respect, than it would in the days of Washington. I suppose, however, this does not meet the case. You think slavery is *right*, and ought to be extended; while we think it is *wrong*, and ought to be restricted.—That I suppose is the rub. It certainly is the only substantial difference between us.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN

MR. STEPHENS TO MR. LINCOLN.

Crawfordville, Ga., Dec. 30, 1860.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 22d instant was received two days ago. I hold it and appreciate it as you intended. Personally I am not your enemy far from it; and however widely we may differ politically, yet I trust we both have an earnest desire to preserve and maintain the Union of the States, if it can be done upon the principles and furtherance of the objects for which it was formed. It was with such feelings on my part, that I suggested to you in my former note the heavy responsibility now resting on you, and with the same feelings I will now take the liberty of saying, in all frankness and earnestness, that this great object can never be attained by force. This is my settled conviction. Consider the opinion, weigh it, and pass upon it for yourself. An error on this point may lead to the most disastrous consequences. I will also add that in my judgment the people of the South do not entertain any *fears* that a Republican Administration, or at least the one about to be inaugurated, would attempt to interfere directly and immediately with Slavery in the States. Their apprehension and disquietude do not spring from that source. They do not arise from the fact of the known Anti Slavery opinions of the President elect. Washington, Jefferson, and other Presidents are generally admitted to have been Anti Slavery in sentiment. But in those days Anti Slavery did not enter as an element into party organizations.

Questions of other kinds, relating to the foreign and domestic policy—commerce, finance and other legitimate objects of the General Government—were the basis of such associations in their day. The private opinion of individuals upon the subject of African slavery, or the status of the negro with us, were not looked to in the choice of Federal officers any more than their views upon matters of religion, or any other subject over which the Government under the Constitution has no control. But now this subject which is confessedly on all sides outside of the constitutional action of the Government, so far as the States are concerned, is made the "central idea" in the platform of principles announced by the triumphant party. The leading object seems to be simply, and wantonly, if you please, to put the institutions of nearly half the States under the public opinion and national condemnation. This, upon general principles, is quite enough of itself to arouse a spirit not only of general indignation, but of revolt, on the part of the proscribed. Let me illustrate. It is generally conceded, by the Republicans even, that Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the States. It is generally conceded that Congress cannot establish any form of religious worship. Now suppose that any one of the present Christian Churches or sects prevailed in all the Southern States, but had no existence in any one of the Northern States—under such circumstances suppose the people of the Northern States should organize a political party—not upon a foreign or domestic policy, but with one leading idea of condemnation of the doctrine and tenets of that particular Church, and with the avowed object of preventing its extension into the common Territories, even after the highest judicial tribunal of the land had decided they had no such constitutional power! And suppose that a party so organized should carry a Presidential election? It is not apparent that a general feeling of resistence to the success, aims and object of such a party would necessarily and rightfully ensue? Would it not be the inevitable consequence? And the more so, if possible, from the admitted fact that it was a matter beyond their control, and one that they ought not, in the spirit of comity between co-States, to attempt to meddle with. I submit these thoughts to you for your calm reflection. We at the South do think African slavery, as it exists with us, both morally and politically right. This opinion is founded upon the inferiority of the black race. You, however, and perhaps a majority of the North, think it wrong. Admit the difference of opinion. The same difference of opinion existed to a general extent among those who formed the Constitution, when it was made and adopted. The changes have been mainly on our side. As parties were not formed on this difference of opinion then, why should they be now? The same difference would of course exist in the supposed case of religion. When parties or combinations of men, therefore, so form themselves, must it not be assumed to arise not from reason or any sense of justice, but from fanaticism? The motives can spring from no other source, and when men come under the influence of fanaticism, there is no telling where their impulses or passions may drive them. This is what creates our discontent and apprehension. You will also allow me to say that it is neither unnatural or unreasonable, especially when we see the extent to which this reckless spirit has already gone. Such, for instance, as the avowed disregard and breach of the Constitution, in the passage of the statutes in a number of the Northern States against the rendition of fugitives from service, and such exhibitions of madness as the John Brown raid into Virginia, which has received so much sympathy from many, and no open condemnation from any of the leading men or the present prominent party. For a very clear statement of the prevaling sentiment of the most moderate men of the South upon them, I refer you to the speach of Senator Nicholson, of Tennessee, which I inclose to you. Upon a review of the whole, who can say that the general discontent and apprehension prevailing is not well founded?

In addressing you thus, I would have you understand me as being not a personal enemy but as one who would have you do what you can to save our common country. A word "fitly spoken" by you now would indeed be "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." I entreat you be not decieved as to the nature and extent of the danger, or as to the remedy. Conciliation and harmony, in my judgment, can never be established by force.—For can the Union, under the Constitution, be maintained by force.—The Union was formed by the consent of independent sovereign States. Ultimate sovereignty still resides with them separately which can be resumed, and will be if their safety, tranquillity and security, in their judgment, require it. Under our system, as I view it, there is no rightful power in the General Government to coerce a State in case one of them should throw herself upon her reserved rights, and assume the full exercise of her sovereign powers. Force may perpetuate a Union. That depends upon the contingencies of war. But such a Union would not be the Union of the Constitution. It would be nothing short of a consolidated despotism. Excuse me for giving you these views. Excuse the strong language used. Nothing but the deep interest I feel in prospect of the most alarming dangers now threatening our common country, could induce me to do it. Consider well what I write, and let it have such weight with you as, in your judgment, under all the respectability resting upon you, it merits.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
To HON. A. LINCOLN, Springfield, Ill.

Carving.

An excellent satire on those chapters in Cookery Books which propose to teach the art of Carving, is contained in a story recently published by John Hollingshead, in London.—The hero is a Mr. Joseph Bowpot, the only son of a careful mother, who watches over him so assiduously that at the ripe age of forty he is as an infant During one rather long journey Joseph's mother falls asleep and he leaves the carriage to obtain refreshment. The train goes on, and Mr. Bowpot remains on the platform with feelings similar to those of a careless sailor on a desolate island, who has suffered the other members of an exploring party to return to the ship without him. In this emergency he takes the advice of an intelligent porter, and soon finds himself in the coffee-room of a hotel, where a stiff waiter informs him that a roast goose will soon be ready for dinner. throwing of his nervousness, he boldly orders it in, and brings forth the volume on cookery and peruses the article, Carving, while the waiter lays the cloth and arranges the table.

Mr. Joseph Bowpot took his seat very slowly at the table while the stiff waiter removed the cover from the smoking goose. Joseph made a great display in sharpening his knife, turning up the cuffs of his coat, afterwards his waistbands, then sharpening his knife again, trying it with his thumb evidently waiting for the stiff waiter to leave the room.

It was half-past three o'clock, and, being a wintry afternoon, was getting dusk.

"Would you like the gas lighted, sir?" inquired the stiff waiter.

"Not at all, not at all," returned Joseph hurriedly. "I—I dont think you need wait."

The stiff waiter took the hint, but he regarded Joseph with a peculiar expression—made up of curiosty, contempt, and suspicion.

Joseph looked carefully round the room and, finding that he was all alone, drew the "Art of Carving" from his pocket, and opening it to page 48, he set it before him against the cruet stand, reading it across the goose like a piece of music.

"Now," said Joseph, "take your fork firmly in your left hand—so (grasping his fork tightly,) Plant it securely in the figure 4. I think (feeling for the spot with his fingers.) Very well Now to plant the fork securely" (trying to stick the fork in.) Eh! Why? Why, there's a confounded bone. Try a little on one side.—(Shifts the fork.) A bone there also. Why hang it, it's all bone. Stay, perhaps I've got the wrong side. Confound these artists, I wish they'd draw better. It's no more like a goose than I am. Suppose we turn over gently. Wo! (Turns the goose over tenderly.) There goes the gravy all over the table and my trowsers.—(Sops it up with his handkerchief looking round once or twice anxiously at the door.) Now then once more; let's see where were we? Oh! on No 4. * * * "You then by a dexterous twist of the wrist seperate the leg from the body." (Pausing.) How—dexterous twist? (Perplexed.) Somehow like this, I suppose! Good gracious!" He braced himself up for a great effort but unfortunately, instead of being successful, he twisted the goose off the table on to the floor, between his feet. For some reason the stiff waiter again made his appearance.

"Ring sir?" he inquired more laconically than usual.

Joseph, in his trepidation, seized the dish cover and clapped it on the empty dish, holding it down with his hand; while he turned round to the pertinacious stiff waiter, and with something of indignation in his tone, replyed, "I did not ring."

"Hem!" was the answer of the stiff waiter as he again retired.

Joseph gradually recovered himself, took off the cover, and lifting the goose up tenderly with both hands from the floor he placed it again upon the dish and took a couple of glasses of sherry to fortify himself for a final effort.

"Oh! that extremely officious person, he muttered to himself, he has thrown me into a profuse perspiration. Dear me the bird's as cold as a stone." He took a couple more glasses of wine.

"I've not tasted substantial food for eight hours, and I feel the pangs of hunger Why should I hesitate? No one observes me. I will."

He looked around and finding himself unobserved, he tore of a leg with his hand, and backed several small pieces off the surface, eating ravenously all the time. Cold as the bird was he ate or rather devoured, a fair quantity, and by the time his appetite was satisfied, the temporary courage inspired by his half pint of sherry was exhausted along with the wine, and he relapsed into his original state of nervous excitement. Suddenly his eyes became fixed upon the dish.

"Good gracious!" he almost shrieked. "what a horrid spectacle. The goose don't look as if it had been carved; it looks as if it had been worried by a bull terrier."

A City of Flowers.

Next to the environs of Seville, where every thing which is not covered with oranges is covered with roses, and the Valley of Mexico, which is one *porterre* of flowers all the year round, must come Rome as the chosen haunt of Flora. She revels in wild flowers among the ruins, the tombs, the chinks of the Coliseum, and ever in the waste Campagna. She runs over with tame flowers in the gardens of her villas which fringe the Seven Hills. Flowers, in Rome, are literally cheaper than dirt, for dirt is a dear article—it cost lives. For tenpence you may buy such a bouquet in Rome as an English duchess might think cheap at a guinea in Covent garden; such a bouquet as might make an English seamstress, stitching in her solitary garret calculate how many hours of toil and miles of needles and thread it would take to purchase one poor sprig of mignonnette from that abounding loveliness. You are spared in Rome the detestable nuisance of the flower girls who in Venice and Florence dog your footsteps and thrust bouquets into your button hole whether you will or not. Every street corner or vacant space is, as I have said, a *Marche de la Madeline*, and you may spend your loose half penny in flowers, or leave them alone as you chose. The peripatetic vender of flowers whom I have yet met in the Eternal City is a hump backed dwarf who on week days haunts the outside of Piale's reading room on the Piazza di Spagna, and is a small Birnam Wood of choice flowers. You may make poor Lancelot Gobbo's fortune for a fortnight if you give him say bajocchi—'tis but 1s 7d—for an armful of rainbow. On Sundays, when Piale's in difference to the prejudices of its Protestant patrons, is closed, the dwarf changes his station to the outside of the *Cafe di Roma*, on the Corso, whither it may be hinted a considerable section of the Protestant patrons resort to read the *Galignani*, invisible at Piale's. On the Sabbath the Gobbo does not vend flowers. He has a pair of buffalo horns for sale, beautiful in their polish and curvilinear spikeness, with which he stands sentry, a horn in each hand, like a stunned terra cotta figure of Plenty, bearing ossified cornucopias. With a view to Protestant patrons, he has mastered a small stock of English. "Little lady, buy flowers? b'u'full. "Little gentleman, buy horn? b'u'full." Beyond this his Anglo-Saxon does not extend.

A Novel Robbery.

A robbery took place day before yesterday afternoon, attended by circumstances of the most novel and startling character. We have often heard of robbers using chloroform upon persons asleep in rooms, burglariously entered, but never, in all the annals of crime, have we heard before of that potent drug being applied to wide-awake persons in their own houses. The facts are as follows:

A couple of ordinary—or rather extraordinary—pack peddlers entered the house of Mr. John Lerch, on Poplar street, near Brinkley avenue, and offered their traps for sale. They were apparently Polanders, and spoke imperfect English.

Two ladies in the house came forward, when they spread out their goods to look at them, and were joined by Mr. Lerch. After unrolling several pieces, they opened a shawl and shook it up as if to take out the wrinkles. It was thoroughly saturated with chloroform, and so thoroughly did it affect the parties that they were unable to resist its influence. They sank into an insensible state, and remained so for some time. When they recovered they found that their visitors had departed, and had robbed the house of money, silverware, and other articles, amounting to about two hundred and fifty dollars.

No clue has been obtained to the scoundrels; they made good their escape. It is to be hoped that they will be apprehended before they commit any more such exploits.—*Memphis Commercial and Argus, of the 11th.*

Sad Affair in a State Prison.

The San Francisco *Times* gives an account of the sudden death of three convicts in the California State Prison by "damp choke." The particulars are as follows:

"In the morning five prisoners went into the tunnel, which drains the prison yard, for the purpose of removing some obstructions. After having proceeded some distance—say forty feet—they encountered foul air, or underground 'damps,' which prostrated them. Two made their way out, dragging with them 'Indian Billy,' late from Sacramento, who was quite dead when brought to the open air. A brave young German, named Hylton, who came recently from Humbolt county, rushed in and saved another. Returning for the remaining man, he was himself overcome, and remained a corpse in the tunnel.

"The bodies were all recovered later in the day. Hylton was a fine looking young man, sent to the State Prison for one year, and had occupied the position of orderly sergeant in one of the California regiments during the war. The officers in charge of the prison will erect an appropriate head stone over the grave of poor Hylton as a token of their regard for the unselfish sacrifice of his own life to recover his fellow prisoners from an untimely death."

How a Farmer may Lose Money.

By not taking his county paper.

Keeping no account of farm operations.

Paying no attention to the maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting seed at the proper time.

Leaving reapers, plows, cultivators, &c., unsheltered from the rain and heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way, annually, than most persons would be willing to believe.

Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm, until they are irreparable. By reparing broken implements and tools at the proper time many dollars may be saved—a proof of the assertion that "time is money."

Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because in the words of the vender it is "cheap."

Allowing the fence to remain unrepaired until strange cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain field, or browsing the fruit trees.

Disbelieving the principle of the rotation of crops before making a single experiment.

Planting fruit trees with the expectation of having fruit, without giving the tree half the attention required to make them profitable.

Practicing economy by depriving stock of proper shelter during the winter, and feeding them unsound food, such as half-rotten corn and mouldy hay.

—Every night wolves may be heard in full chorus in the neighborhood of Ottawa.

—Troy has a "Praying Band." Its members go wherever they may be invited to pray.

—Philadelphia is going to find out how many children in that city do not attend school.

—In Chicago the Germans are afflicted with the greatest amount of domestic infelicity.

—A romantic writer says the Alabama sank beneath the waves "virgin and undefiled by hostile tread."

—Minister Campbell is at New Orleans waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up.

—One hundred and sixteen M. C.'s have their families with them at Washington this winter.

—The wife of a Berks county saloon keeper scalded a constable with hot water, because he attempted to levy upon some of her husband's property.

—Ohio is the sixth state to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Other loyal states will soon follow in rapid succession, now that their legislatures have convened.

—Millard Fillmore, Wm. G. Fargo, John M. Hutchinson and other leading citizens of Buffalo have organized a club to which the initiation fee is $100, annual dues $50.

—A masquerade ball was held in Chicago on Friday night last. About one hundred men and women of the vile sort assembled in costumes very free and easy. The police made a descent and marched all to the tombs, and next morning each of the gay crowd was fined five dollars and costs.

—There is a growing sentiment in the South in favor of abandoning politics, and paying attention to the restoration of the prosperity of that section. A late number of the Richmond *Whig* advises the people to "give up the old politicians," and says, "we are beginning a new era and must have new ideas and new men."

—A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* suggests the opening of another Senatorial campaign to continue for two years or until the expiration of Senator Buckalew's term. He urges that the Union party should drop old leaders of factions, and take up unobjectionable and rising young men, and suggests that the party begin now to combine on such a man as Hon. G. W. Scofield, member of Congress from the Nineteenth District.

—In Cincinnati, the waiters of a hotel quit work because the proprietors refused to take again into their employ a discharged servant. They had twenty five days' wages due them when they gave up their places.—Landlords refused to pay. Suit was brought and the court ruled that the waiters should go without their money So much for combination.

—Illinois has purchased from Mrs. Douglas the lot of ground in which the remains of Stephen A. Douglas were buried, paying therefor the sum of $25,000. Governor Oglesby recommends an appropriation to aid the erection of a suitable monument over the remains of Abraham Lincoln, for which purpose the Monument Association now has $75,000 collected and invested, but $125,000 more are required to carry out the plan which has been adopted.

—A simple woman named Maria Cutler, living all alone at a village in Jackson county, Indiana, was recently ravished, robbed and murdered by some unknown parties. She had saved through close economy and hard labor about seven hundred dollars in specie and greenbacks, which the thieves and murderers obtained. In the snow about the house the tracks of two men in their stocking feet, were discovered.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Wednesday, January 30th, 1867.

An Important Bill.

The Supreme Court of the country felt into such bad repute a few years ago as to divest it entirely of the confidence of a majority of the people.—Later, its decisions were more candid, fair, and better in harmony with the wishes of the people and the spirit of the age; but now we have fallen upon evil times again, and adverse judicial decision after decision is thrown into the faces of the country's legislators, and in palpable violation of the expressed will of the people, from whom all power is obtained. To remedy this evil, and to check further encroachments upon the rights of the citizens, Mr. Williams of this State, has introduced a bill in Congress, and which has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing that all cases brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, in which is involved the validity of United States laws, the construction of the Constitution or the opposition of State laws to the Federal Constitution, shall be heard only before a full bench, and that no decision shall be given against a United States statute without the concurrence of all of the Judges. On the introduction of this bill objection was made to receiving it, when a vote was taken with the following result—yeas, 101; nays, 30.

This vote indicates the eventual passage of the act; and if so passed, the country will have cause to rejoice that an enormous political power has been taken from a branch of the Government which has neither right nor authority for using it.

A Constitutional Convention.

The Chambersburg *Repository*, in a long and forcible article, deplores the corruption that exists in our State Legislature, and claims that the evil can only be remedied by a Constitutional Convention incorporating into our organic law provisions substantially as follows:

1. That the Senate shall consist of one hundred members, to be chosen by single districts.

2. That the House of Representatives shall consist of four hundred members, each to be elected in a single district.

3. That all legislation relating to corporation interests shall be by general laws, and that no special charters or corporate privileges whatever shall be granted but by the courts.

4. That there shall be no special appropriation of money from the treasury for claims except upon a judicial finding.

5. That the members of the legislature shall be paid five dollars per day for the period of sixty days; and be prohibited from appropriating to themselves any additional sum for protracted sessions, or for extra or adjourned sessions beyond sixty days in the year.

6. That no subordinate officer shall be appointed in either branch, or receive any compensation for services, unless a bill shall have been passed by both branches creating the office and defining its duties.

7. That no bill of any kind shall pass either branch without receiving a majority of the whole vote on a call of the yeas and nays.

It is alleged that a Legislature composed of this number of members would cost the State no more than does the present one, and the advantage in the meantime obtained of arresting the profligate appropriation of money with which to pay the lobby and for other illegal purposes. The members, too, would be brought into more immediate contact with their constituents, and from them they could readily ascertain their will on every question presented; while the Legislature would be too unwieldly and large to afford either lobbyists an opportunity to "snake" bills through, or give corruptionists the power to buy places of honor and profit.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, ever since our recollection, has always had an unenviable notoriety; and if it has been, and still is, as corrupt as represented, this or some other reformatory measure should be speedily adopted, and the Augean stable quickly and thoroughly cleaned out.

The President Improving.

The President, we suppose, has become ashamed of his many vetoes, and now takes to "dodging." The bill amending the acts organizing the several territories and conferring suffrage within their limits upon all, without regard to race or color, has become a law without the President's approval. It was presented to him on the 12th of January, and as he did not return it within ten days, it becomes a law the same as if it had his signature.—This is decidedly an improvement on the veto system, and we are not without the hope that the President will make another move in the right direction, and instead of running "tilts" with Congress, will finally get to acting with it. Most certainly will he do so if he has any regard left for the wishes of the people to whom he all the while claims to belong.

Kansas U. S. Senators.

On Thursday of last week, the Kansas Legislature re-elected Senators Pomeroy and Ross—the latter for the short and the former for the long term.

Senator Pomeroy has served six years in the Senate, and has been a faithful and useful member of that body. Mr. Ross was appointed by the Governor of that State some months ago to fill the place made vacant by the death of Senator James H. Lane.

Both of these gentlemen are active Legislators, and belong to the radical element of the Union party.

THE *Local* of last week indulges in some very coarse remarks concerning Mr. Davenport, of this place, and charges him with being the author of a certain editorial during our absence at Pittsburgh. He was not its author and we have no doubt but that the *Local* knew he was not at the time it attacked him. We write our own editorials, such as they are, and for anything we know to the contrary, Mr. Davenport never saw the one referred to until he saw it in print himself.—We employed him to attend to our business matters while we were away, not to write for the *Argus*, and he strictly attended to what he was engaged to do, and nothing more. Having had nothing to do then, with preparing the article in question, and having no knowledge of it until it was in type, has the *Local* moral courage enough now to say that it did Mr Davenport injustice in its remarks last week? Mr. D. is a peaceable private individual—not a public "belligerent"—and to make low personal drives at him is as contemptible in an editor, as it is mean and cowardly for a soldier to fire upon a citizen who is neither in the service, nor has arms in his hands.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

We have seen Gen. Sheridan on the march, in the battle, in the charge and in the pursuit, and the world knows that in neither of these positions was there ever any discount on him. But dashing and gallant and brave as he always appeared to us, we never saw him to so much advantage as he shows himself in the following correspondence. All honor to "Glorious Little Phil"

GALVESTON, TEXAS, January 24, 1867.—*Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:* The citizens of Galveston wish to give a civil escort, from the steamer to the cars, to the remains of Gen. Johnson. Gen Griffin, commanding, has issued a prohibitory order. Will you give authority to the citizens here to give a civil escort to his remains.

(Signed) CHAS. A LEONARD, Mayor.

Mr. Chas. A. Leonard, Mayor, Galveston, Texas.—SIR—I respectfully decline to grant your request. I have too much regard for the memory of the brave men who died to preserve our Government, to authorize Confederate demonstrations over the remains of any one who attempted to destroy it.

P. H SHERIDAN.
Maj Gen. U. S. A.

The Cloven Foot.

The editor of the Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book*, himself a reconstructed rebel, propounds and answers a long series of questions, in his issue of last week, the last of which are the following—The people should study them carefully, and then ask themselves candidly whether the honor and good faith of the Government can ever again be confided to the care of these men in the South, or their allies in the North?

Q. Now that the negroes are free, why do the Yankee buglemen, Butler, Sumner, Stevens, &c., keep up such a howl about them? A. By this they expect to keep the people of various sections of the country by the ears, and thus prevent them thinking about Repudiation.

Q. Will they succeed in doing so? A. No.

Q. Why? A. Because the people are beginning to think.

Q. Why do the people begin to think so very hard? A. Why they know and feel that everything they use costs about three times as much as it used to, and they are thinking where all the money goes and what becomes of it.

Q. What is to come of all this hard thinking? A. The people are going to act.

Q. How? A. Why, somebody out West will run for Congress on the Repudiation ticket, and, if elected, then several others will run for congress on the same ticket, and be elected; then somebody will run for President on the same ticket, and be elected; then they will reconstruct the Supreme Court on the same ticket, and then comes Repudiation.

Q. What—repudiate a debt to which the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged? A. Yes—it was a Yankee trick getting the pledge, and it is Yankee chicanery that keeps up the talk about the pledge.

Q. To what other institution was the solemn faith of the United States pledged? A. To the great United States Bank and to the institution of Negro Slavery.

Q. What became of those institutions? A. The first was repudiated by General Jackson, and the other by Mr Lincoln.

Q. Who is the coming man for whom the people of the Northern States so anxiously look? A. The man who will make a dollar be a dollar; who will bring free trade and cheap goods; who will abolish the Internal Revenue, and paper money; who will utterly squelch the hordes of tax-gatherers who now consume the substance of the people; in fine, the man who will bring about Repudiation of the National Debt.

GEN. DIX, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, is now Naval Officer at the Port of New-York, to which lucrative place he was appointed by the President immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, on the strength of an elaborate opinion by Attorney-General Stansbury that the appointment could be lawfully made during the recess of Congress, though the contrary opinion had always been maintained by the Senate and acquiesced in by the Executive. Gen. Dix stepped into the vacant office, whose emoluments are worth about $45,000 a year, and has already drawn some $9,000 from it.—On receiving his appointment as Minister to France, he sent in his resignation as Naval Officer, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.—But his successor has not yet been appointed, and is not likely to be very soon; so that Gen. Dix retains possession of two offices, one of which yields more income than the united salaries of Gen. Grant, Lieut. Gen. Sherman, and Admiral Farragut. The question for the Senate to decide is, Whether Gen. Dix shall be confirmed for both these offices or for only one? and if but one, which one? It is the general opinion that no officer of the United States shall hold more than one office the emoluments of which exceeds $2,500 a year; but Gen. Dix, Attorney-Gen. Stansbury, and the President, appear to think differently.—The public look with considerable interest to the Senate to learn what that honorable body thinks on the subject.

THE Legislature of this State proposes to visit Pittsburgh on Friday of next week. Their "objective point" is to see in person the State Institutions located in Allegheny county.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* warmly and forcibly urges the re-nomination of Col. M. S. Quay, of this county, for another term in the Legislature. Mr. Quay has made an efficient member of the House, and has a great many active friends here that would hail his re-election with much pleasure.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1867.

SENATE.

Petitions.—Mr. Bigham—To reduce the fare on East Liberty Passenger Railway.

Report of Committee—Mr. Lowry—To authorize the Governor to appoint persons to visit the prisons of the Commonwealth.

Bills in Place.—Mr. Bigham—To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

Also supplement to the People's Savings Bank, to authorize an increase of capital stock. Passed.

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence—Act against the excessive taxation of farming, grazing and outlaying lots in boroughs.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer—To change the name of the Shenango Valley Railroad, and to enlarge the power of the same.

Mr. Bigham offered a resolution that the general railroad law take precedence over all local legislation when reported. Adopted unanimously.

HOUSE.

Reports of Committee—From Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Waddel—To increase the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Barton—To authorize the sale of agricultural scrip.

Mr. Ewing, from Judiciary—Act relative to Assistant in Allegheny county.

The contestant in the case of Lintor, of Cambria, withdrew.

Bills in Place.—Mr. Quay—Act relative to Treasurer of Beaver county in certain cases.

Mr. McKee—Act confirming the actions of the Councils of East Birmingham in borrowing money, to levy a tax to pay the same, and to prevent disorderly conduct in said borough.

Mr. Waddle—To construe the law in cases where railroad companies pay the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr Jenks—To incorporate the Masonic Hall Association of Brookville. Passed.

Mr. Espy—To fence the Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Erie and Pittsburgh railroads, for the protection of cattle.

Mr. Chadwick—To pay the Allegheny County Agricultural Society for damages during the war.

Mr. Boyle introduced a new bill requiring only a majority vote to discharge a committee. This elicited debate, pending which the hour of adjournment arrived, and the question was postponed. This proposes an important change. One third of the House, under the present rule, can keep a bill from being reported.

The special order for this afternoon was discussed by Jenks and Morris. Adjourned.

SENATE.

Jan. 24.—Report of Committee.—To incorporate the Brady's Bend Bridge Company.

Bills in Place.—Mr. Ridgeway—To abolish the office of Grain Measurer in Philadelphia.

Mr. Landon—A resolution instructing the Committee on Education to report a bill to regulate the education of the orphan children of soldiers, and to provide officers to carry out the provisions of the same.

Mr. White presented a bill for the final adjournment of the Legislature on March [illegible]. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Senate [illegible] considered the joint resolution of instruction against the confirmation of Edgar Cowan.—The debate was postponed.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.—Incorporating the Safety Deposit Company.

Supplement to People's Savings Bank.

Public Bills Passed.—Joint resolutions instructing Senator and requesting Members concerning the passage of a law to reduce the tax on petroleum.

To increase the pay of Secretary of the Commonwealth.

For a joint committee of both Houses, in conjunction with the Adjutant General, to prepare a bill to revise the militia laws of the state.

Public Institutions of Allegheny County.—Senator Bigham, in the Senate, and speaker Glass, of the House, extended an invitation to the Legislature from the managers of the public institutions of Allegheny county to visit them on Friday, Febuary 8th.

The Allegheny License Law.—The Allegheny delegation met this morning. Senator Bigham, at the request of the delegation, submitted a report relative to the new liquor bill, presented in the House by Mr. Peters, which was ordered to be published in the several papers in Pittsburgh.

Both Houses passed joint resolutions to adjourn until Tuesday at eleven o'clock. There will be a large attendence of both branches of the Legislature in response to invitations extended them to visit Allegheny county.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1867.

SENATE.

Various petitions and memorials were presented.

On motion of Mr Henderson, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire whether under present legislation, the ten regiments of Missouri State militia mustered into the United States service are entitled to bounty, and if not, as to the expediency of so amending the bounty laws that they be so entitled.

Mr. Harris, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill giving persons confined in State penitentiaries, under sentence of Federal courts, who shall conduct themselves so that no charge of misconduct can be sustained against them, shall have a deduction of one month in each year made from the term of sentence.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to construe the act of 1866 to prevent smuggling, so that it shall not effect any right of suit or prosecution which may have accrued under any prior act of Congress previous to July 18, 1866.

Jan. 24.—United States Marshals.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wade introduced a bill to place the appointment of United States Marshals in the Supreme Court.

Bill Reported.—The legislative appropriation bill was reported from the Finance Committee with amendments.

The Tariff.—The tariff bill came up at one o'clock. Mr. Grimes led off with a fierce attack on it, and a bitter denunciation of the Protectionists, whom he charged with subsidising the press and coercing men to the support of their schemes under penalty of political ostracism.

A number of amendments were offered, but none were adopted, except one to admit books, maps and charts, for the use of public libraries, free of duty, and one increasing the duty on linseed and linseed oil.

A Passage at Arms.—During the morning hour a spicy passage of words occurred between Kelley, of Pennsylvania and Cooper, of Tennessee. The question of Reconstruction was brought up in a debate on a bill prohibiting land scrip from being given to the Southern States for agricultural college purposes. Mr. Kelly said that Johnson had been guilty of usurpation in setting up the Southern State government.

Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, said he excepted to Kelly's assertion of Presidential usurpation, and if he was permitted he would say to the gentleman, as the Scottish Marmion once once said, "Lord Angus, thou hast lied."

Mr. Kelly said the gentleman was not permitted to answer, for while the usurpation was plotting he (Cooper) was the friend and paid agent and the confidential clerk of Andrew Johnson, and unless all conscience was extinguished within him, he was not permitted to answer.

Mr. Cooper said Mr. Kelley was again misstating facts. While he (Cooper) was the private Secretary of the President he had never recieved a dollar of his money, and when the gentleman said so he lied again.

The speaker called both to order, and they took their seats.

A canvass of the Houses demonstrated that Mr. Stevens's bill would be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, instead of being passed, and be preferably defeat outright, and by his own motion, to its reference as a mild way of killing it.

Another Veto.—The President's veto message of the Colorado and Nebraska bills is completed, and will probably go in to-morrow. The objections urged against the Colorado bill were in the main the same as urged in the veto of the same bill at last session. The President also objects to the proviso requiring the Territorial Governor to call the Legislature together to pass a law for the new State declaring for universal suffrage.

Transfer of Indian Bureau.—The transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department has been fully determined on by the Military Committees of both Houses.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the Adjutant General of Arkansas, that the State furnished 10,000 troops to the United States, and asking that a record of their services be printed.

Mr. Williams, from the Finance Committee, reported back House joint resolution giving increase of certain civil employees of the Government, amended by giving an increase of 20 per cent to all civil employees at Washington, whose salaries are less than $3,500. He would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill to regulate, increase and equalize the pay of army officers.

Messrs. Lane, Trumbull and Buckalew were appointed a conference committee on the pension bill.

Mr. Trumbull called up the House bill relative to the *habeas corpus*, and it was passed. It authorized the writ of *habeas corpus* for the removal of any case authorized by former acts, from a State Court to the Circuit Court of the United States, when the defendant is in actual custody.

House.—Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to aid by bonds the construction of the European and North American Railway.

Mr. Orth made a minority report.

Mr. Longyear introduced a bill to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of lands granted by Congress to Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amby to Traverse Bay. Referred.

The Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the disbursement of funds for Indians in Colorado.

Private bills were considered, and the Senate joint resolution authorized the acceptance of the steam screw sloop-of-war Idaho from the contractor at $550,000, the price already paid. Adopted.

A resolution mildly censuring Mr. Cooper, in Tennessee, for his remarks of yesterday, was introduced by Mr. Bromwell, and, after some breezy discussion, withdrawn.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1867.

Dear Argus: There appears to have arisen some portentious clouds in the political horizon recently, which renders it somewhat difficult for our greatest sages to divine what shall follow. It seems Johnson has found out an allied force or reinforcement upon which to fall back on when pressed to the wall by our gallant Congress. There seems still to remain a relic of the old fiend spirit among some members of the Supreme Bench, who have given some startling opinions, which, if followed out, will embarrass the wheels of Government very much—one which makes the trial of the assassinators of Mr. Lincoln illegal, which, if strictly applied, would make those convicting them murderers. In a word, almost every act done by the army since the commencement of the rebellion is unconstitutional. No infringement on that sacred instrument can be tolerated or allowed; if, indeed, it be to save the life of the nation and the Constitution itself. To illustrate: As for instance, a Captain of a ship in a heavy gale finds it necessary to cut away the mainmast and throw some things overboard, in order to save the vessel and the crew. He must be dealt with severely by the owners of the vessel for the loss sustained, although to save vessel and cargo. As he had no right to violate the constitution, or contract, by so doing, and should have allowed all to go to the bottom together.

I should not be surprised if Johnson is impeached; if so, all our troubles will soon be healed, as the last hope of the rebel States will have vanished, and they will quietly accept the terms, ratify the constitutional amendments and take their places among their sister States of the nation, which they might and would have done long since but for Johnson and his copperhead friends, who vainly hope to rebuild the Democratic party upon his policy, and thereby come into power again, for it is power and pleasure they seek at the sacrifice of even all that is dear to a republic, the rights of man as a man, before the law and constitution. There seems to be a probability of the passage of Mr. Stevens' bill, which suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* in the ten rebel States, placing them under martial law for five years, depriving all rebels of the right to vote, then by swearing allegiance to State and General Government, they can be admitted to a participation in its rights and immunities thus showing the loyal people to present republican forms of Government, and to be admitted again as States of the Union. If it does not pass, it will be referred to the committee on Reconstruction, and there be perfected and reported, and acted on by the House. If it should pass, the military will be required to enforce it, should Johnson refuse to do so, (being Commander-in-Chief,) he will be impeached, and Ben. Wade will take his place, (if he be made President of the Senate,) and he will enforce the law. It will never do for Mr. Johnson to thwart the will of the people, expressed through Congress; never, for if submitted to now, I tremble for the fate of our Government and free institutions in coming time. Let the people rally to the support of their representatives, let meetings be called, if need be, all over the country endorsing and encouraging them to be firm in the contest for free principles and a free people, or we may have cause to regret our want of action in that direction.

A VETERAN.

THE banquet tendered to Mr. Bennett, jr., by the Americans in Paris, came off on Thursday evening, and was a grand affair. Mr. Bennett was personally congratulated by the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries on Wednesday evening.

A Rebel Judge's Decision.

The Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case on appeal from the Sanders County Court, has decided that the existence of the State was not destroyed by secession, and the military and political events that followed; that the government of the State was a *de facto* government, though not in harmony with the United States Constitution and Government, and that all acts under authority of such *de facto* Government before the surrender, so far as they were executed, were valid. The validity of such acts does not depend on the conformity of the law to the Constitution of the United States.—Guardians who have made investments in Confederate bonds and received Confederate Treasury notes under the authority of the act of the Legislature of December, 1861 in good faith, are entitled to credit on account thereof. This discussion settles the question of liability where an administrator received Confederate Treasury notes in payment of debts due estate. Chief Justice Walker delivered the opinion.

New Plan of Reconstruction.

A Washington special to the New York *Times* of yesterday says: "Since last November the leading politicians, North and South, Republicans, Democrats, and ex Rebels alike, have been at work on a plan whereby the differences between the North and the South, and between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government would be satisfactorily adjusted. Suffrage and amnesty form the basis of the proposition. For instance, if South Carolina will adopt the Massachusetts suffrage franchise, the President is willing to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all who approve of it. The people of South Carolina, blacks as well as whites, can elect loyal representatives to Congress, and Congress will determine on their admission.—The Administration is seriously considering this proposition.

A BILL has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature—and we are told that there is no doubt of its passage—which takes from Judge Bond of Baltimore all power to issue writs of habeas corpus in cases between master and apprentice, and limits his jurisdiction to the city. A bill to abolish the habeas corpus utterly would scarcely be a more monstrous usurpation than this. Abolish it in part, and it can be abolished altogether.—In the record of Rebel insolence we remember nothing that exceeds this attack, which is the meaner that it is directed against colored children bound to cruel masters without the consent of their parents, and practically returned to Slavery. This is the result of the Rebel mob law which controlled the recent elections in Baltimore, and gave Maryland a Rebel Legislature, and these are the men at whose service Mr. Johnson, without being asked, placed the army of the United States.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

U. S. TREASURER Spinner has all manner of volunteer correspondents. Those who send him bogus checks as "conscience money" for confessed frauds which are probably as bogus as their checks or their penitence, are but one among several classes of queer fish who love to flounder in his capricious net. The other day, a badly reconstructed Southerner sent him a $500 Confederate note demanding its payment in coin, on the ground that Uncle Sam having destroyed the government which owed him the $500, had rendered himself liable for its debts! Mr. Spinner blandly responded that the creditor government aforesaid had been transferred to an unmentionable hot place, and advised the creditor to go thither and present his little bill.

ELEVEN of the Pennsylvania Delegation to Congress have signed a protest against the confirmation of Mr. Cowan as Minister to Austria. They do this in the belief that he is unfit for the position; but they do not seem to remember that Mr. Cowan's statesmanship is a luxury too expensive for home consumption. Before it listens to the protest of the Pennsylvanians, the Senate Committee might consider whether it would not be cheap to pay Mr. Cowan $7,500 (gold) per annum to go out and stay out of the country.

THE election of Governor Swann to the United States Senate from Maryland enables him to realize the reward which after all but poorly pays him for the part he took in the service of Johnson. Maryland will be represented in the United States Senate by a united delegation in sympathy with the ideas for which the rebels fought—the result, practically, of the failure by Union men of the State to enfranchise all who were with them in sentiment.

THE doctrine that the Sovereign will of the people is supreme, and binding on Courts and Congress alike, is rapidly becoming the accepted doctrine, as the only one consistent with the Republican idea in government. The decision of a hundred battle fields sealed with the blood of half a million men laying down their lives that the Republic might live and ratified by the loyal people at the ballot-box, is higher than any court of ten judges ever rendered, and will stand as the supreme law of the land.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The Rev. Lindsey, the man who whipped his child, three years old to death last June, in the town of Shelby, Orleans County, is now undergoing trial for manslaughter, at Albion, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will be concluded to day. The excitement over the trial is great in Orleans County.

THE snow on the northern plains is reported to be deeper than for many years. In some places along the Little Blue river the drifts are twenty feet deep.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES DAVIS, late of Moon township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. DAVIS,
jan30. W. L. DAVIS, Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of IRA BLANCHARD, late of Rochester borough, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay, to

CHAS. R. HURST, Rochester, Pa.,
SCUDDER H. DARRAGH, Sharon, Pa.
jan30'67.—6t. Administrators.

Laughing Gas!!

COME all ye that have been suffering the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—*LAUGHING GAS*—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at as reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.
jan30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE!!

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

CORNER BRIDGE & MARKET Sts.,
BRIDGEWATER.

INTENDING TO REMOVE ABOUT THE first of March, to the room formerly occupied by J. M. Dickey, on Water St, Bridgewater, I OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH ALL.

Millinery

Of every description, cheaper than the cheapest. Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ornaments, &c.

A JOB LOT of Ladies and Misses Hats.—Very Cheap. Call and see them.

Trimmings,

of all kinds, for Dresses and Cloaks, Gimps, Cords, Laces, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETTS, BELTS, BUCKLES, &c.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, MENS' KNIT COATS.

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS

Very cheap.

Cotton Batting, Country Flannels

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gents and Ladies' Paper Collars,

Hosiery & Gloves

FURS! FURS!!! FURS!!
CLOSING OUT AT COST!

WOOLEN GOODS.

Zephyr Knit Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Square and Long Shawls.

SHOES.

Selling off at less than cost.

MILLINERY.

Bonnets altered and cleaned. Crape

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice

Men's shirts made to order.

CALL AND SEE ME

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

Remember the place—corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

CRATE A. DICKEY. R. A. WILSON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

Bargains!

GRAND CLOSING OUT

OF

Boots and Shoes

IN BEAVER!

WILSON & DICKEY WOULD RESPECTfully inform the public in general of their intention to close out their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes, to prepare for a Spring Stock, consisting of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

which will be sold at cost, or below cost, as we are bound to keep up the trade and that to the entire satisfaction of our customers.

All goods warranted.

DICKEY & WILSON,
3 Doors East
of R. B. Anderson's Store,
Beaver, Pa.
jan9,67.

SECOND-HAND Bedsteads, Mattresses, Sinks, Tables, Wardrobes, Chairs, Stoves, &c. Inquire of S. J. SMALL, Cabinet Maker, Beaver.
jan16'67—tf.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

January 30th, 1867.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements which appear for the first time in the *Argus* to-day:

Administrator's Notice—W. H. & W. J. Davis.

Administrator's Notice—G. B. Hunt & S. H. Darragh.

Dentistry—T. J. Chandler, & Co.

Local notices—Watt Gealy.

Wm. Dinsmore, Jr., 64 Fifth st., Pittsburg, is the authorized agent for the Argus in that city.

See Gealy's advertisement in another column.

FOUND.—A lady's breast-pin was found a few days ago on Third street, Beaver, Pa. The owner can have the same by calling at Griffin's Photograph Gallery, in this place.

We congratulate our Presbyterian friends of New Brighton for having an elegant organ, due, we understand, to the energy of our enterprising friend, James H. Stokes.

CONCERTS.—Prof. Overington, teacher of music, will give a concert with his pupils, at the Lutherian church, in Rochester, on Friday evening. The Prof. has a large class in that place, also one in Bridgewater and New Brighton, each.

Grand closing out sale of furs at Gealy's.

IRON CHIMNEY-TOPS.—The good people of Rochester have ascended the ladder of progress as high as Iron Chimney-Tops, which is quite out of reach of the commonality, and so independent as to have them manufactured within their own borough, at J. J. Anderson's. The patent is claimed by W. B. Faber.

Furs! Furs! Call and see Gealy's furs at less than cost.

DISCHARGED ON RECOGNIZANCE.—As will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the adjourned court, Paris, Gordon, et. al., who were arrested on suspicion of murder of Thos. Middleton, have been discharged upon their own recognizance. The ground for this discharge appears to be a want of evidence. The whole affair of the disappearance of Mr. Middleton is as much shrouded in mystery as ever.

SUPPER TO JUDGE ACHESON.—On Wednesday the members of the bar and officers of the Court gave a complimentary supper to Judge Acheson at the National Hotel. About forty gentlemen partook of the sumptuous repast.—Judge Acheson has made a very favorable impression upon our citizens, not only by his judicial ability, but by his courteous and affable deportment.

Men's under-shirts and drawers at Gealy's cheaper than ever.

Mr. D. Marquis, Sr., has left at this office the following riddle for solution: "In Prussia there lived a blind beggar; that blind beggar had a brother; that brother died; the man who died had no brother; what relation then was the blind beggar to the man that died?" Who can tell? Answer next week.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—An examination of the pupils of the Public School in Rochester, will take place on Thursday and Friday next, by the different teachers and the principal, Mr. Russell. Those who are inclined to the belief that a public school cannot be successfully conducted by the gentler sex, should not fail to be present at this examination, and [illegible] they attend on Friday, [illegible] Miss Russell's room, and witness [illegible] of her pupils, and thus have this [illegible].

[illegible] country flannels, warranted, at Gealy's, cheaper than ever.

We incidentally learn that Mr. Sheik, [illegible] we spoke last week in connection with the M'Kinney horse case, feels aggrieved at [illegible]. We are not hear in what part [illegible] did Mr. S. injustice, and assure him [illegible] as we know what our error is, we will promptly correct it. We do not wish to [illegible] any one, but we no doubt occasionally do [illegible] gathering up our local news.

No trouble to show goods at Gealy's.

STRUCK OIL.—The Lawrence *Journal* of the [illegible] inst. says: On the 8th inst., a company of our citizens struck oil on the Slipperyrock, in this county, which it is supposed will yield at least fifty barrels per day. They have taken out their tubing and will soon have the well in operation. The well is located a few rods above the Lawrence well.

BLOCKADED.—The Somerset *Herald* and [illegible] says that the average depth of the snow, where not drifted, in that county at the present time is three feet, and that the drifts in some localities are twenty-five feet deep.—The result is, the good people of that place are just now doing with an occasional mail, and have the satisfaction of reading news that is old enough to be entirely out of time.—They have our sympathy, and we trust the blockade will be raised in due course of time.

Millinery, trimmings, hosiery and [illegible], very cheap, at Gealy's.

SOME HOG.—James Beaty, of South Beaver township, brought to market in this place on Tuesday last, a hog of eighteen months' growth which weighed 590 pounds—clean weight. Mr. Border was the purchaser.—*Local.*

All bosh! We are requested to say that the porker brought to town by James Beaty, of South Beaver township weighed 314 pounds —just 276 pounds less than the *Local* has it.—Mr. Border was the purchaser, and at 8 cts per pound his hog cost him $25.12. We wonder if the Democrats don't intend running Mr. Beaty for Poor House Director next year, and embrace this occasion to induce the people to believe that he is an "excellent farmer." Mr. B. may be one of the very best agriculturalists in the world for aught we know, but we submit that his friends have taken a very shabby and shallow way of demonstrating it.

SNOW, SLEIGHING, &c.—For the benefit of our distant readers, we note the fact that we still have pleasant weather, an occasional fall of snow, and excellent sleighing.

ADJOURNED COURT.—[illegible] of the [illegible] Common Pleas [illegible] the 23d of January. His Honor Judge Acheson presiding. Upon the opening of the court, the commission of Judge Acheson having been read, his honor delivered a brief but appropriate address to the members of the Bar, in which he shadowed forth a number of reforms he intended to initiate, calculated to facilitate the public business and guard against those frivolous delays so common at the present time.

Mr. Fetterman presented a pardon from the Governor for Ebenezer Martin, some time since convicted of the crime of seduction. He was however, to enter into recognizance to answer the charge of fornication and bastardy, of which he was also found guilty.

The Habeas corpus cases—Commonwealth vs Paris, Hall, Gordon and Ann Waters—were called up, and on suggestion, and at instance of District Attorney and counsel for prosecution, the Court discharged the prisoner, on each entering into recognizance in the sum of $1000 to appear at March Term.

Commonwealth, vs. James Logan—charged with involuntary manslaughter—taken up, a number of witnesses called and examined, after which the defendant was discharged. Mr. Logan was conductor on a train of cars on the P. Ft. W. & R. R., from which, last fall at New Brighton, a little boy 7 or 8 years of age, was thrown by the sudden backing of the train, and killed.

Jos. Penny and Sarah Cisco brought up on process, and sentenced to pay the costs on prosecutions brought by them.

Wm. Kennedy vs. H. M. Mendenhall— two cases scire facias to revive judgements—argued by Hice for plaintiff and Wilson for defendant. The balance of the civil list was continued until March Term.

Judge Acheson was in very feeble health, so feeble indeed that the Court was brought to a sudden close. Yet by his readiness and promptitude in the dispatch of business, he raised himself very high in the estimation of all who were present during the session of the court. It is to be hoped most sincerely, that he will speedily recover from the illness which has so prostrated his system.

BEN. PERLEY POORE RIVALLED.—Ben Perley Poore, of Mass., is a somewhat celebrated character in his locality. Some years ago much ado was made over the fact that he wheeled a barrel of apples from his home to Boston on a wheelbarrow—a distance of six miles. This was a pretty fair exhibition of strength and endurance, but we have a gentleman in Beaver, who, if he does not "knock the balls" off of Ben, at least equals him in these qualities. Joseph Hall, Esq., of this place, the keeper of the National Hotel, purchased a sleigh last week at Roger's Ferry, in this county; and not having a horse with him at the time, determined on "pushing" it up himself. Accordingly at it he went, and in the short space of two hours he brought up in front of his own hotel, having taken the "institution" up-hill and down, for eight miles without assistance from horse or man. Considering Mr. Hall's age—about sixty—we take it that this feat is pretty hard to beat.

SCHOOLS IN BEAVER COUNTY.—We have for some time past been anticipating the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State, but as yet it has not reached us. When it comes to hand we shall take pleasure in laying that part of it before our readers which relates to our own county. In the meantime, however, we have obtained from other sources the following highly interesting information touching the number of schools, months taught, teachers, salaries, &c., for this county during the past year:

Schools, 165; average of months taught, 5; teachers: male, 76; female, 104; average salaries of male teachers per month, 35.71; of female teachers, 25.85; number of male scholars, 4,075; of female, 3,699; cost of teaching per scholar, per month, $0.73; receipts for school purposes, $35,512.37.

REFRACTORY.—On Friday last, an inmate of the Poor House became refractory, and having no "decent respect" for "moral suasion," was taken in tow by the officials and handed over to Sheriff Littell. He calls himself "Fremont," and, we believe, hails originally from Venango county. Being able to do some work, he was requested to "develop" in that line, but utterly and peremptorily refused to do so, and threatened to break things up generally, and do many other vicious things, if similar requests were made of him. Under the circumstances it was thought prudent to bring him to jail, where he would injure no one, and where his turbulent disposition would have an opportunity of quietly cooling down.

NOT STOLEN.—The pocket-book belonging to Capt. John Tiepold, containing twenty-five hundred dollars, and referred to by us last week as having been stolen by a stranger who took breakfast at the same table with him near Baden, proves not to have been stolen after all. Mr. Tiepold hung his overcoat which contained the money over the back of a sofa, and the pocket-book slipping out of his pocket, fell behind it, and was not found until the next day. The stranger was therefore guiltless, and Mr. Tiepold decidedly careless in the handling of large sums of money.

DEATH BY STARVATION.—A few days ago a woman in Darlington died very suddenly, under the following circumstances: Her husband was an artist by occupation, and with his family had recently moved to that place from Pittsburgh. He went out in the evening, as was supposed, to procure provisions, and on his return found his wife dead in her chair.—A post mortem examination, taken with the fact that nothing in the line of food could be found about the house, save a small quantity of corn meal, lead to the conclusion that she died of starvation.

At the annual meeting of the stock-holders of the New Castle & Beaver Valley R. R. company, at their office, in New Castle, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year. President, A. L. Crawford, of New Castle; Directors—G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg; R. W. Cunningham, William Patterson, of New Castle; John M. Crawford, of Philadelphia; Wm. M. Scott, of Erie; William Hadaugh, of Pittsburgh; Treasurer—Jas. A. Crawford, of New Castle; Secretary—J. W. Blanchard, of New Castle.

Gealy can be found at the corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater, Pa.

[illegible] in Beaver.—On Sunday evening last, some one entered the house of Mr. James Crawford, of this place, and filled a carpet sack belonging to Mr. John Rosenberger, who is at work for Mr. C. The carpet sack contained about seventy dollars in money besides his clothing, all of which were taken by the thief. The clothing, with the exception of a vest, was found in the [illegible]. Quite a quantity of clothing belonging to Mrs. Crawford was also taken out of the house, but likewise found in the stable. The robbery is supposed to have taken place between dusk and 9 o'clock at night, for at the latter period the articles were found to be missing. What makes the robbery a very singular one is the fact that the family were in the house all the while, and it appears almost impossible that a person could have entered the building and committed the crime without being heard or seen.

The loss will fall quite heavily upon Mr. Rosenberger, who is said to be an industrious young blacksmith, and who, no doubt, accumulated this money by hard labor.

Obituary.

At a regular meeting of Beaver Lodge No. 366, held on the evening of Jan. 22d, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our much respected and lamented Brother, Ira Blanchard, Deputy worthy Grand Patriarch of this District;

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him, who ruleth Heaven and Earth, but at the same time, we deeply feel and deplore the loss of our beloved Brother and associate.

Resolved, That we do sincerely sympathize with the bereaved widow and family in this their day of affliction, and we cannot help but feel gratified in the thought, that in her widowhood she can reflect, and know that we sympathize with her, and that her husband was an affectionate and kind father, a warm friend, a good citizen, an honest man, and a true Odd Fellow.

Resolved, That the members of the Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days, and that the Lodge be clothed in mourning for same time.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to his distressed widow, also that it be sent to each of the Beaver papers for publication.

Truly we may say,

The circle is broken—one seat is forsaken,
One bud from the tree of our friendship is shaken;
One heart from among us, no longer shall thrill
With joy in our gladness, or grief in our ill.

WM. HURST,
D. WOODRUFF, } Committee.
JESSIE NANNA,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1867.

The interest manifested in the reconstruction question was again evinced to-day by a large attendance of spectators in the House. Hundreds were unable to get in the galleries, while the floor of the House was at one time so crowded that it was cleared of all persons except those privileged to be present. The debate however was not very exciting, most of the speeches being read from manuscript.

At 4 P. M., Mr. Stevens modified his enabling bill, which was under consideration, by striking out the section which was claimed to acknowledge the validity of the present Southern State governments. As modified, it provides only that loyal people, white and black, shall elect delegates in the ten Southern States, on the first day of May next, to a State convention, which convention is to form a State constitution, giving all persons except those who have been in rebellion, equal civil and political privileges. This constitution is to be submitted to Congress, and if accepted, the State is to be entitled to representation.—The Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia are authorized by the bill to appoint a commission, who in turn are to appoint in the States judges and registers of election.

Mr. Stevens desired that the House should have still further opportunity to amend, but Mr. Bigham, of Ohio, insisted on the motion being put, made some days since, to recommit the whole matter to the Committee on Reconstruction. He was willing, however, he said, to make a suggestion to Mr. Stevens relative to the disposition of the bill.

At this remark Mr. Stevens jumped up in his seat, and said excitedly—"I will not take your counsel, recognize your authority nor believe one word you say."

The Speaker promptly called Mr. Stevens to order. The recommitment of the bill, Mr. Stevens contended all along, was equivalent to its defeat.—The vote was then taken, and the entire subject was sent to the Committee on Reconstruction, which its friends claim is its certain death. The vote on referring was 88 to 65. Most all the leading Republicans voted for the reference.

A WASHINGTON letter says: That sign of the times which gives most hope to the patriotic heart is the position, no longer concealed, of General Grant and his illustrious military associates, Philip Sheridan, George H. Thomas, Daniel E. Sickles, E. O. C. Ord, and Samuel P. Heintzelman, on the great questions of the day. The hope that the President of the United States will attempt an armed interference in the legislation of the Congress of the people, openly expressed by the still defiant leaders of the rebellion, is thus sternly extinguished.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at [illegible] by Rev. [illegible], Mr. Isaac M. Coy, of Noble county, Ind.—formerly of Beaver county, Pa.—to Miss Vienna M. Irons, daughter of James Irons, Esq., of Beaver county, Pa.

On the 17th inst., by James Irons, Esq., Mr. Wm. Staub to Miss [illegible] C. Miller, both of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

On the 17th inst. John Nenzy, Esq., of Economy township, in the [illegible] year of his age.

On Jan. 24, 1867, in Allegheny city, of scarlet fever, Willie Hull, son of Capt. William and E. Grey M'Callister, aged 2 months and 22 days.

The funeral took place on Friday last from the residence of Wm. Orr, Esq., of Beaver.

On the [illegible] inst., Mr. Peter Small, of Brighton township, aged about 70 years.

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY WM. ORR.

Flour	per bbl	$14 00
Dried Apples	per bus	2 00
do Peaches	"	3 00
Wheat	"	2 00
Corn	"	75
Oats	"	45
Flax Seed,	"	2 25
Beans,	"	2 00
Potatoes,	"	80
Onions,	"	1 50
Corn Meal,	"	100
Eggs,	per doz	30
Butter,	per lb	30
Hams,	"	12
Shoulders,	"	10
Sides,	"	11
Tallow,	"	12½
Lard,	"	12½
Candles,	"	20
Molasses,	per gall	1 00
Carbon oil,	"	70

PETROLEUM MARKET.

The oil market in Pittsburgh on Monday last was quite active, and the sales were the largest reported for some time. Crude was worth [illegible] cts per gallon. Allegheny river still closed.

At Oil City business was inactive on Monday, and business men generally were waiting for a break up in the river. Large quantities of oil await purchasers, and other large quantities have already been sold and await shipment. Prices ranged from $2.50 to 2.66 per barrel at the wharf, $2.10 at the wells.

At Smith's Ferry business in the oil market has also been very dull for the past week.—Crude, $1.50 at the wells, and from $2.35 to $2.50 at the cars.

Dunseath & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

FANCY GOODS,

MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

56 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburg, Pa.

Agents for the American Watch Company's Watches. [illegible]'66:1y

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Matthew Elder, late of Elder's Mills, in said county, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Thursday, February 21st, 1867,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all the following described real estate of said Matthew Elder, dec'd.:

1st. All that tract of land situated in Darlington and South Beaver townships, in the county aforesaid, bounded on the west by land of Wm. H. Knight, on the north by other lands of said testator, recently sold to Elder and M'Geehan, on the east by land of James M'Millin, and other lands of testator, and on the south by land of Thomas F. Elder, containing about 86 Acres, about 60 cleared, on which are erected *a large Two Story Brick Store House, with Dwelling House attached, Cellar underneath, Double Portico to Dwelling; a Large Two Story Brick Woolen Factory*, with a basement story of stone, *and with all necessary machinery therein for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, &c.;* the building and machinery being in good order, and of capacity sufficient for a large manufacturing business. The whole water power of the Little Beaver Creek is available for manufacturing purposes at this point, and the Dam, Race, &c., *are substantial and in good order.* Also, a good Two Story Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, double porch, &c. Also, a good double Frame Barn, with good stone foundation, and a large Wagon Shed and Corn Crib. Also, a Two Story Frame Warehouse, and two hewed log Tenant Houses on the premises.

The improvements on the tract above described are very valuable. The water power is excellent and well improved. The Factory and other buildings are well and substantially constructed, and the location a good one for manufacturing purposes.

2d. Also, all the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in Darlington tp., Beaver county, bounded on the west by land of Wm. Harvey Knight, on the north by land of Selah Chamberlin, on the east by other lands of said Testator, and on the south by the tail race of the Woolen Manufactory or other lands of said Testator; containing about 150 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and underlaid with a good vein of coal, on which is erected a hewed log barn, with frame sheds; fruit trees on the premises. The farm is well watered.

The above are valuable farms, are located about 4 miles from Darlington, and about 11 miles from the present terminus of the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad, and are immediately upon the projected Railroad from New Gallilee, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. Railway down the valley of the Little Beaver, through the coal and oil region to Glasgow, on the C. & P. R. R., at the Ohio river.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, the balance in two equal annual payments from the date of the confirmation of the sale by the court, with interest, back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further information apply to the undersigned at his residence, near the premises, or address him at Darlington, P. O., Beaver County, Pa. REUBEN WATT,

jan23 Ex'r of last will of M. Elder, dec'd.

Dr. D. Stanton,

Surgeon, Physician & Pension Surgeon,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE and Residence [illegible] end of Broadway. jany24,'66:1y

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Music.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Public that after the 1st of January, 1867, he will be prepared to give private lessons in Music to all who may favor him with their patronage. Lessons given at the residences of pupils, or at the room of the subscriber. Charges moderate.

[illegible]

All orders left at Mr. Moore's Drug store, will receive prompt attention. [dec19'66:3m

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CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has associated with him in the WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY BUSINESS, at the corner of Broadway and Apple Streets, New Brighton, Pa., Capt. [illegible], who will be one of the partners of the firm, in the future. Persons having claims against me will please present them for payment, and those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle without delay, as the books must be closed immediately. C. F. WINTER.

jan9'67:3t

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Bridal Presents,

BASKETS,

TRAVELING CUPS,

In short every article kept in a Variety Store, to be found

AT

B. MULHEIM'S.

BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

The subscriber again greets his numerous Patrons with the

LARGEST, MOST VARIED & COMPLETE STOCK OF

Christmas & New Years presents

ever offered in the county.

B. MULHEIM.

Bridgewater Jy25,'66—1y. [dec5'66

$60.00

WEED

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE AND LYON

THESE Machines are adapted for every description of family sewing, and will stitch from the finest gauze to the thickest Beaver cloth without any change in feed, needle or tension, and run for two years without taking apart to clean. If the purchaser, after a fair trial, does not regard these Machines as superior to any machine in the market, he can return it and have his money.—It makes the LOCK STITCH. Stitches alike on both sides, which will not rip or ravel.—The cheapest machine by twenty per cent. in use. Warranted for four years. It has been in use in this place for ten years, and has given satisfaction in all cases. Plain finish up to mahogany, inlaid with pearl, silver-plated and rosewood.

The attention of tailors, shoemakers, and harness makers, is called to No 3.

ALSO,

$20.00

CLARK & SHAW

SEWING MACHINES,

Warranted five years, and licensed.

ALSO,

Aiken's Family Knitting Machine,

Which is the best in use, and will knit any kind of yarn; it will knit 12 pairs socks a day.

A MODEL FOR CUTTING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Any person can learn from it. Also, braid, embroidery and slipper stamps sale, and stamping done.

AGENTS WANTED. Address, with stamp, R. H. LONG,

General Agent,

112 Grant st., opposite Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. [dec26:2m

James Boggs, of New Brighton, is the Agent for Beaver county.

Dvidend No. 18.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Jan. 2, 1867.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand—free of government tax.

By order of the Board:

jan9 EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of HANNAH BEAN, late of New Brighton boro', Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. R. BRADFORD, Ex'r,

jan9'67. New Brighton.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, about the 22d of December, in Moon tp., Beaver county, Pa., a bay Mare, shod all round, star in forehead, white spot on nose, supposed to be about 16 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

jan9'67—3t WM. ELLIOTT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at Beaver, Pa.

ARRIVALS.—Eastern mail due at 9:30, A. M. Western mail due at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.—Eastern mail leaves at 7:30, A. M. Western mail leaves at 1:30, P. M.

Stamps for sale constantly.

Dec.26,'66. S. J. M'GAFFICK, P. M.

$75 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of a gold open-faced old English Lever Watch taken from the house of J. B. B[illegible], on the night of the 7th of January, 1867. jan23.

D[illegible] Flooring and weather boarding in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at [illegible] july1:1y [illegible]

Grand Opening!

Fall Trade

OF 1866,

AT

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP

DRY GOODS STORE,

IN THE

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Our prices will astonish all who favor us with a call.

Goods of every description sold Cheaper than ever.

Brown Muslins at	10 cts.
Bleached do	12 1-2
Good Prints,	12 1-2 a 15.

Pants Stuffs,
Tickings,
Checks,
Ginghams,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Red & Yellow Flannels,
Barred & Striped do
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop do
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Trimmings,
Ribbons,
Millinery Goods,
Etc., etc., etc.

—— The prices of the above Goods we warrant less than the same class of Goods can be bought for west of the mountains.

Dress Goods in endless variety,
French Merinos,
Coburgs,
Delaines,
Poplins,
Plaids,
Cashmeres,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Cheaper than ever!

Blankets and Blanket Shawls,

At great bargains.

Remember the place:

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Come everybody, and see for yourselves before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

C. U. MEYER. THOS. N. SMITH.

C. U. MEYER & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

JAPANNED, PLANISHED & PRESSED WARE,

House Furnishing Articles Generally.

Also, a general assortment of

Hardware,

CONSISTING OF

CARPENTERS', SADDLERS' and SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS,

Table & Pocket

CUTLERY;

SCREWS, BUTTS, LOCKS,

STRAP HINGES, &c.

THE BEST CORN SHELLERS IN USE.

IRON, NAILS,

GLASS, &c., &c., &c.

Tin Roofing, Spouting and Jobbing done to order.

NO 220 BROADWAY,

jan16'67—3m. NEW BRIGHTON.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the last will of William Brittain, deceased, the undersigned will sell at public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, February 26th, 1867,

at 11 o'clock A. M., the valuable farm situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., the estate of the said William Brittain, dec'd., and on which he resided at the time of his decease, adjoining lands of R. A. Cochran on the north, Rev. J. Johnston on the east, James Caughey on the west, and S. M. Welsh on the south; *containing 45 acres*, all under fence. About 30 acres excellent bottom land, cleared; the balance good land, with a 3 foot vein of coal underneath. Improvements, a good two story frame house, frame barn, milk house, wash house and other out buildings. Plenty of good never-failing water at the door and in the barn yard, and a good bearing orchard on the premises. Said farm is within one-half mile of Darlington, about two miles from New Gallilee Station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, with schools, churches, grist and saw mills all convenient.

TERMS—Two-fifths of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same date; to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further information inquire of H. Hice, Esq., Beaver, Pa., or the undersigned, New Brighton, Pa. JOSEPH BRITTAIN,

Ex'r of the last will of Wm. Brittain, dec'd.

jan16'67.]

ADJOURNED SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Trustees appointed by said Court to make sale of the real estate of Rebecca Mulvanon, dec'd, under proceedings in partition of said estate, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, at the Court House in Beaver, on

SATURDAY, February 23d,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the following described real estate, situate in said county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 1. Academy lot No. 25, in Borough of Beaver, containing about 3 acres, bounded by the line of the Reserve tract, lot No. 23, Georgetown lane, &c., all cleared and under fence, on which are erected the mansion house of deceased; a large two story brick dwelling with 8 rooms and hall; frame kitchen attached; a good cellar underneath the whole house; a good cistern underneath the kitchen. Also a frame dwelling house, two stories, attached, with four rooms; a large frame bank barn, (stone basement) 50 by 40 feet, with stabling underneath—all well finished; a brick smoke house, coal house and buggy house; also, a two story frame tenant house; a stable, sheep house, and other outbuildings. The buildings and improvements in good order. A good orchard on the premises; said premises being designated as purpart "A" in the plot accompanying the return of the inquest making partition as aforesaid.

No. 2. A tract of land in Brighton township, bounded south by the Ohio river, west by land of Hugh Anderson, north east by the tract or parcel No. 3, next hereinafter described, containing 179 acres and 75 perches. About 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance well timbered—premises well watered; designated as purpart "B" in the return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 3. A tract of land in the township aforesaid, bounded north by land of H. M'Kenzie and tract No. 4, hereinafter described, east by Academy lots, &c., south by land of Power and others, and west by parcel No. 2 above described, containing 124 acres and 23 perches. About 80 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered, well watered, a good bearing apple orchard on the premises, and on which is erected a frame hay house; designated as purpart "C" in the plot and return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 4. Lot No. 64, in the plan of Academy lots aforesaid, adjoining lands of Patrick Mulvanon on the west, lands of D. Minis, or public alley on the East, the Beaver and Vanport road on the north, and an alley on the south, containing 8 acres and 27 perches, all cleared and enclosed—good bottom land. Designated as purpart "I" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 5. Lot No. 15, in the general plan of lots of the Borough of Bridgewater, bounded by Walnut street, Water alley, Spruce alley, &c., being 180 by 50 feet, enclosed and designated as purpart "J" in the plot and return aforesaid.

The above embraces a large amount of excellent property in good condition, lying within 2 miles of Beaver; and will be sold separately, as above described, or two or more parcels will be sold together.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale by the Court, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years from the date of confirmation, with interest from same time, the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further information inquire of the undersigned.

JOS. C. WILSON, } Trustees.
JOHN JOHNSTON, }

jan16,'67. Beaver, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED.

AGENTS to dispose of NETHERILL & SLOAN'S PATENT GAS-CONDENSING BURNERS, for the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence and others. Also the rights for sale by JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,

No. 3 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE:

50 SHARES BEAVER COUNTY OIL STOCK. This stock is now paying good interest on the investment, and is considered the best on [illegible] Run. Inquire at this office. [illegible]

New Store!

New Goods!

New Firm!!

THE subscriber begs leaves to announce to the citizens of Beaver county that they have formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

NELSON & ROESSLER,

for the purpose of carrying on the

Dry Goods Trade

in all its various branches. The large and entire fresh stock will comprise the latest and most desirable style of

DRESS GOOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRENCH MERINOS,
COBURGS,
SHAWLS,
HOODS,
SCARFS,

and a full assortment of

Domestic Goods.

All of the above Goods have been purchased at Eastern Markets, for CASH, which will enable us to sell them at the lowest prices.—Our assortment being unusually large, we would especially invite the ladies to at least give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee to sell goods at lower rates than any house in Pittsburg.

Very respectfully,

NELSON & ROESSLER,
In the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

LOOK HERE!

NO NECESSITY FOR GOING OUTSIDE OF BEAVER TO GET GOOD GROCERIES!

THE undersigned having purchased the Grocery Store of Anderson & Son, (formerly occupied by Joseph C. Wilson,) takes pleasure in informing the Public that he is about refitting the store and replenishing the stock, and in the future will keep

All Kinds of Groceries,

which he will sell at the Lowest Prices possible. None but the best articles in the market kept.

It is the desire of the undersigned to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Dec. 26, '66:3m HENRY FEICHT.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Has received a fresh supply of

Cranberries,	Hominy
Canned Peaches,	Turkey Prunes,
" Tomatoes,	Layer Raisins,
" Green Corn,	Seedless Raisins,
" Plums,	English Currants,
Dried Corn,	Goshen Cheese,
" Peaches,	Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles,	No. 1 Mackerel.

Also, a prime assortment of Teas, Sugar, and Coffee.

☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,
nov28 Bridge street, Bridgewater.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE undersigned having established himself in Rochester, Pa., announces to the citizens of that place and vicinity that he is prepared to take Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c., &c., in the best possible manner, and at prices much below that charged by the generality of artists. For light-eyed persons, cloudy days are preferable.

Terms: Card Photographs, of every style, $1,75 per dozen; $1,00 per half dozen. Ambrotypes from 25 to 50 cts. each, without case; with case, from 50 cents to $2,50. All work guaranteed.

jan9,'67. A. TAYLOR.

SAW MILL AND BOAT YARD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Saw Mill and Boat Yard, in Industry, Beaver county, Pa. The mill is in good running order; and the Boat Yard is sufficiently large for the building of all classes of boats. If not sold by the 1st of April, 1867, the property will be for rent.

nov21'66. WILLIAM CAIRNS

Dr. D. Stanton,

Surgeon, Physician & Pension Surgeon,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE and Residence at lower end of Broadway. jany24,'66:1y

DRY Flooring and weather boarding, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at
july4:1y J. & H. DARRAGH's, Sharon

AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES.
PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1: Clark's, $1.

The Largest stock of
Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty
ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more

Dec13,'66. J. MOORE.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW BOUNTY

OF

One Hundred Dollars

DUE SOLDIERS OF 1861-62 & 63,

SHOULD BE FILED BEFORE APRIL 1st, 1867.

APPLY AT ONCE TO

Arthurs & Riddle,

U. S. CLAIM AGENTS,

135 Fourth St.,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ We will, if desired, attend *personally* in such localities as may be requested for the purpose of receiving these applications. [de5

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PRACTICING IN THE SEVERAL COURTS OF BEAVER COUTY, will promptly attend to all kinds of legal business in this or counties adjoining.

Collections will be expeditiously made in all amounts upon all sorts of claims, either in this county and State or in more distant localities.

In Conveyancing, immediate attention will be given to the drawing of bonds, deeds, leases, articles of agreement, to the furnishing of abstracts of title, and to the careful preparation of all sorts of legal instruments.

Mortgages, judgments and other securities in all sums bought or sold.

☞ Office in building of Jos. C. Wilson, Esq. nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. Third Street, Beaver, Pa. [aug 15,'66.

E. EDMUNDSON. W. R. BATEMAN. T. C. PERRINE.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO.

UPHOLSTERERS,

Nos. 96 & 98 Third st (near Wood)

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacture and keep on hand every artic in their line, viz:

Curtain Goods, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Mouldings, Curtain Trimmings, Window Shades, Bedding, Pillows and Bolsters, Comforts, Blankets, Sheets and Slips, Cots, Springs and Mattresses of all kinds.

Steamboats and Hotels furnished on short notice.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Wall Papers,

DECORATIONS, ETC.

dec19:4mo

FLOUR.

A CHOICE LOT of Extra Family Flour just received and for sale by the bbl. or sack, at

A. S. HARVEY'S, Bridgewater.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of WM. SCOTT, Sr., late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. W. SCOTT, } Executors,
J. M. SCOTT, }
dec26'66 Brighton tp.

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN
AND SWISS WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
AND FINE JEWELY,
SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,
FINE TABLE KNIVES,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
FRENCH CLOCKS & BRONZES,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches.

No. 22, FIFTH STREET,
mar14'66—1y] *Pittsburg, Pa.*

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

BANKER & BROKER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE:
GOLD, SILVER & COUPONS.

☞ Highest price paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. [aug1'66:1y

THOMPSON AND GROETZINGER.

NO. 116, FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA,

Are now receiving a large and elegant stock of

PLAIN & FANCY SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
French Merinos,
SHAWLS.
CLOAKS & FURS

Of Every Description.

They also offer an entire New Stock of

CARPETINGS & OIL CLOTHS,

All of the newest designs at reduced rates.

Nov.21'66.3m

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and likewise for the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Each of these Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Stores, Manufactories, &c., &c., against loss by fire, on favorable terms, for five years or less.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid when the insurance is effected. All business connected with either of these companies attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

JOS. M'CLURE, Agent.
aug22'66—1y. Beaver, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents for the heirs of John Reed, late of Industry township, Beaver county, dec'd., offer for sale the home farm of said deceased, situate in Industry township, aforesaid, about two and one-half miles from Industry, on the Ohio river and the C. & P. Railroad, bounded by Alex. Ewing, Samuel Hoyt, George Stoddard, heirs of Milo Reed, dec'd., and Wm. Gally; containing two hundred acres, more or less, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. Two dwelling houses on the farm, (one frame and one hewed log) one double log barn, stable, wagon shed, granery, &c. Two good orchards on the premises. A good well at the door of one dwelling house, and a good spring near the other, and farm well watered.

For terms and further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

MILO REED,
Fallston, Beaver co., or
HARVEY REED,
dec19:7t on the premises.

Farm for Sale

THE subscriber offers his Farm, consisting of 250 ACRES OF LAND, for sale.—About eighty acres of said farm is in Pulaski Township, and the balance in New Sewickly Township. The whole farm is under fence, and about one half of it cleared. There is a good frame house and also a good frame barn on the property, together with all other necessary out-buildings. The land is well watered, has two good orchards upon it, is convenient to schools and churches, and is only about five miles from Beaver, the county seat. The farm can be conveniently divided into smaller tracts to suit purchasers.

nov21,'66. JAS. C. FERGUSON.

PEACE! PEACE!

TO have peace in the family buy your flour of A. S. Harvey. A *Prime* article of *Extra Family* on hand and for sale by the bbl. or sack.

A. S. HARVEY, Bridgewater

A LARGE lot of Dry Boards, and an excellent assortment of Shingles constantly on hand and for sale, at
july4:1y J. & H. DARRAGH's, Sharon

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING

Pure Medicines.

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store,)

Can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, and
FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,
PAINTS,
LINSEED OIL,
NEAT'S FOOT OIL,
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
CARBON OIL,
AND
PURE AND SECOND QUALITY
WHITELEAD:
ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,
THE BEST PERFUMERY,
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS
FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of Patent Medicines always on hand.

ALSO, CIGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon having their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only*.

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

Aug. 29th, 1866—1y.

Public Sale.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY, No. 1, June T., 1866.

JOHN BARLOW vs. William Barlow, Ann Warburst, David Barlow, Thos. Barlow, Esther Kenyon, Rachel Jackson, Sarah Barnes, John Barlow, Thos. Smith, William, John, Sidney and Jonas Smith, Sarah Hatfield, Wm. Pullen, James Pullen, Mary Whitehead, Esther Weblly, Samuel Parkinson, Lavina Merginson, Jane Ingham, Rachel Darbyshire, Wm. Smith, Jonathan Smith and Jonas Schofield.

SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, to me directed, under proceedings in partition in the above recited case, I will expose to sale at public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, in New Brighton, on

MONDAY, February 18th, 1867,

at 9 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of ground, being No. 248 in the plan of said borough, bounded on the north by lot 247, east by Bridge street, south by lot 249, and west by Canal street, or towing path, on which is erected a large two-story frame house with brick and stone basement, lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Court, the remaining two-thirds to be paid in two equal annual payments, with interest thereon from the confirmation of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required in hand on the day of sale.

J. S. LITTELL, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Beaver, Jan16,'67. }

NEW GROCERY STORE!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the people of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a

GROCERY STORE

in the building in which his Feed Store is now kept, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., where will be found an excellent assortment of

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

Bedcords, Washtubs, Keelers, Tinware, and in fact every article usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

In connection with his Grocery, he still continues to keep his Flour and Feed Store, where the best articles in this line are constantly kept, and offered cheap for Cash or Produce.

Jan9'67:1y SIMON SNITGER.

NEW BARBER-SHOP.

SHAVING, HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, &C.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS having removed his shop from Bridgewater to Beaver, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he is now to be found in a **Room Adjoining the National House,** where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut in a fashionable style, just stop in and give John a trial, and he feels satisfied that he can please him. [illegible] [aug

TWO SECOND-HAND PIANOS, that have been used chiefly for teaching, for sale low. R. T. TAYLOR.
jan16'67.—3t.

E. PHIL. STEWART. R. A. WILSON.

FALL & WINTER BOOTS & SHOES,

WILSON & STEWART.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS, SLIPPERS and OVERSHOES,

that have ever been brought to this county.

We would particularly call attention to our stock of

Mens' heavy kip, tap and double sole steel healed Boots. French Calf, double sole and double upper sewed scotch bottom Boots.

Boys' Youths' and Children's heavy kip, tap and double sole copper tiped and steel healed Boots.

Ladies' French kid and Morocco polish Boots, Balmorals and Gaiters of the latest styles.

Misses and Children's pegged and sewed polish Boots and Balmorals, of the latest styles, and a great variety of Children's copper tip shoes.

Which we will sell *Wholesale and Retail*, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg.

We would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine our stock, compare our prices with other dealers, and satisfy themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
Oct3'65.—1y. ROCHESTER, PA.

Fall & Winter GOODS!

I HAVE just received a new stock of Goods, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

oct10'66 BRIDGEWATER.

Dr. E. C. Pruyn,

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN

AND

Medical Electrician,

Office over Hannen's Drug Store,

Opposite Steamboat Landing, Rochester, Pa.,

SUCCESSFULLY treats all Chronic Diseases, Palsy, Deafness, Blindness, Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Dyspepsia, Cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are the curse of the old school Physicians, as it proves their inability to eradicate, are by this scientific method comparatively easy of cure. A SPECIMEN OF CANCER OF LARGE GROWTH may be seen at Dr. Hannen's Drug Store by those interested, and references given of the cure of other Chronic diseases. Particular attention given to Female Complaints and Private Diseases.

N. B.—Mercury and Calomel are not used by the Doctor. [nov21'66—3mos.

BRIDGEWATER *Marble Works.*

D. WOODRUFF,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

July 25, '66:1y. D. WOODRUFF.

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may16,'66. [iswly.

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